

ALL KINDS OF NEWS.

Wonders of Science.

To demonstrate the promptness of modern telegraphic service, a message written by Dr. Dewey and addressed to Mr. Edward D. Adams, president of the Cataract General Electric Company, was transmitted over the lines and connections of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company from New York, via Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Canby, to London, and back, via Boston to New York.

Colonel Albert B. Chandler, president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, acted as the sending operator in the north balcony, and started the message on its long journey at 8:34 o'clock. Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who in his younger days was also a telegraph operator, received the message in the south balcony when it came back, handing a copy in his own handwriting to Mr. Adams, at 8:49 o'clock.

The time occupied in telegraphing the message over 15,000 miles of a part of the Postal Company's overland and cable system was exactly four minutes. That portion of the circuit between New York and Buffalo was energized with electricity generated by the Niagara Falls at the plant of the Cataract General Electric Company.

Mr. Dewey's message and Mr. Adams' reply were as follows:

New York, May 16, 1896.—Edward D. Adams: New York, via San Francisco, Vancouver, Montreal, Canby, London, Lisbon, Bombay and Tokio—"God created, nature treasures and science utilizes electrical power for the grandeur of nations and the peace of the world." (Signed) "Chauncey M. Depew."

(Signed) "Chauncey M. Depew." New York, via Tokio, Bombay, Lisbon, London, Canby, Montreal, Vancouver and San Francisco—"Mighty Niagara, nature's wonder, serving through the world's electric circuit, proclaims to all peoples science triumphant and the benevolent Creator." (Signed) "Edward D. Adams."

When the message reached London, a copy was handed to the Eastern Telegraph Company and was forwarded by it over various lines and cables via Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Nankai, Tokio, Japan, returning thence via London, and reaching the Exposition Hall at 9:24 o'clock.

The Western Union Company and connections also transmitted a copy of the message from New York, through Mexico, down the west coast and up the east coast of South America, thence to Spain and back to New York, the time occupied being 21 minutes.

The arrangements for Mr. Dewey's oration and the demonstrations of what is possible in long distance electrical transmission were conceived and carried out by Mr. F. W. Hawley, vice-president and general manager of the Cataract General Electric Company, which company furnished the current for the initial circuit.

These demonstrations of the annihilation of time and space by means of modern telegraphic facilities are the most extensive that have ever been undertaken. The invention of instruments and the construction of the vast system of telegraph lines and cables which make these remarkable feats possible have all been the work of scarcely more than 50 years, and a large portion of it of the last dozen years.

No better illustration of the world's progress during the latter half of the nineteenth century could possibly have been devised. The very men who handled the messages in the hall are older than the science of which they are the masters, and there were many present who remember the occasion of the sending of Morse's world-famous first message, "What hath God wrought!"

The instruments used were of the latest postal telegraph pattern with aluminum levers. They are hand-screwed and mounted on an ebony base, and will be presented to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, together with attested records as to the time occupied in transmitting the messages and copies of every newspaper in the world in which the occasion may be noticed.

These will be carefully preserved by the Smithsonian Institution as evidence to future generations of the advanced state of electrical science in this year of 1896.

SMALL NEWS.

Wyoming republicans declared for free silver and McKinley.

Coal for the Hannibal Gas Company is brought out of the Ohio river on barges.

Judge James Doniphan, who died recently at Maryville, Kansas, was once a well known citizen of northeast Missouri, and entered the confederate service from that region in 1861.

Mrs. America Louise Joell, of South Greenfield, Missouri, was admitted to the Dale county, Missouri, bar recently, after passing a highly creditable examination. She is 81 years old.

Clara Keller, of near Bordenstown, N. J., was burned to death by her clothing taking fire from a stove while baking bread. The woman was burned to a crisp in the presence of her three little children.

The Missouri Agricultural College has received a diploma from the World's Columbian Exposition for the best and most extensive collection of exhibit of wheat and a medal for its exhibit of lead tobacco in competition with the world.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brodman of Jefferson City were blessed with their seventeenth child Saturday. This is one of the most remarkable families in Missouri. Of the seventeen children that have come to Mr. and Mrs. Brodman, sixteen are alive. The one that came Saturday weighed eleven pounds.

POLITICAL.

McKinley Miller's Second Choice.

In an open letter, Ex-Senator Warner Miller, to New York, dealing being a vice-presidential aspirant, declared that he had not seen Mark Hanna, McKinley's manager, since last June and said that he would support Morton as instructed, but would not join an anti-McKinley combine. He also declared that he would support McKinley as second choice and declared his belief that he would stand upon a gold standard platform.

Idaho Republicans.

The Idaho republican platform begins:

Whereas, the republican convention of 1888 declared in favor of gold and silver as standard money of the United States and the action of the democratic party in its efforts in attempting to demonetize silver; and

Whereas, the republican national convention of 1892 substantially reiterated the declaration of 1888; and

Whereas, the question of crystallizing into law the utterances of the last convention made by the republican party of this state, recently arose in the United States Senate;

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Senate in joining with its associates named in the free coinage named in behalf of the free coinage of silver, and protection to American industry and reciprocity, one and inseparable.

The resolutions then state that free coinage of silver would open to the United States the immense trade of China and Japan, and instruct the delegates from the state to work for a silver man in the St. Louis convention.

Judge Gibson Out of the Race.

Judge James Gibson has given out the following letter, declining to be a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor:

To the Democrats of Missouri: It has heretofore been my intention to submit my name to the approaching democratic convention as a candidate for the nomination for governor. The cordial reception with which my intended candidacy has been received by the democrats and the democratic press throughout the state, and the hearty support given me in expectation that my name would be presented to the convention, make me very reluctant to announce at this time that I will not be a candidate. Such, however, is my determination.

Personal reasons have governed me in coming to this conclusion. During the past two or three years, in accordance with my convictions of right, I have given much time and labor to the advancement of the cause of free silver. I am still of the same opinion. The supremacy of free silver is now absolutely safe, so far as this state is concerned, and I hope and believe it is safe nationally. My intended candidacy, however, involves matters of personal consideration and, therefore, wholly for personal reasons, I have concluded not to state myself as a candidate for the nomination for governor.

To those democrats and democratic newspapers of Missouri who have so cordially championed my intended candidacy, I now return my sincere and profound thanks. I deeply regret that I cannot avail myself of their efforts in my behalf and officially share the democratic victory that so surely awaits our party at the next election.

I know that my friends will credit me with sincerity of purpose in what I have heretofore done, as well as in my present conclusion, and they will believe that if it were possible for me to do so I would be a candidate.

My zeal for the democratic party is and shall remain unabated. Whenever I can serve it, I will cheerfully do so in the future, as I have always done in the past. Upon the triumph of the time-honored principles depends the welfare of the country. I predict for the democratic party a victory in November, and with that triumph of the people's cause of free silver, and with the election of a state and national ticket, and a legislature that will return a democracy to the United States Senate from Missouri, I shall be content and rejoice as much as if I shared officially in that victory. Half a century ago that great democratic statesman, the immortal Benton, uttered a sentiment no less appropriate now than then, and I commend its patriotism to the democracy of Missouri.

"Union, harmony, self-denial, concession, everything for the cause, nothing for men."

Adopting that sentiment and commending it in its fullest extent to my fellow democrats of all shades of opinion in Missouri, I am, my friends, yours, James Gibson.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Russell Sage is talking for McKinley.

Judge Shirk of Sedalia is a possible republican gubernatorial candidate.

The thirty-fourth New York district republicans declared for McKinley.

Henry county republicans may bring out R. E. Lewis as a dark horse for governor.

Cole county democrats will elect delegates to the state and district convention June 8.

Alvin Haynie of Clinton wants to run for attorney-general on the republican ticket.

Mr. Owens, successor to Col. Breckinridge of Kentucky, won his contest for the seat in congress.

Commander-in-Chief Walker of the G. A. R. warns the members not to use the order in politics.

H. H. Koblaas says McKinley is "all right" on the money question, meaning he is a gold man.

Chairman Harrity, in Wisconsin, says that gold will win at Chicago and he thinks Cleveland will not be a candidate.

Thomas W. Bradley, a delegate to St. Louis from the Seventeenth New York district has abandoned Morton and gone to McKinley.

The republicans of North Carolina have endorsed Pritchard for United States senator and McKinley for presidential candidate.

NEWS THAT'S NEWS.

For Humane Treatment.

The department of agriculture has sent out circulars to its agents and animal inspectors to use their offices for the promotion of humane treatment of animals to be slaughtered for food, on the ground that abusive treatment detracts from the quality and value of the meat.

Around the World.

When the Sheridan railway is completed the journey round the world will occupy not more than forty days and the cost of transportation will not exceed \$100. A traveler leaving London reaches St. Petersburg in 45 hours. Thence by rail the time will be eleven days to Port Arthur and seven more by steamer to San Francisco. The tourist might now several days by delay and still reach London again within the forty days.

Federal Appointments.

United States District Judge R. R. Nelson of St. Paul, Minnesota, sent his resignation to President Cleveland, as he is 70 years of age, and under the law can retire on full salary. Thereupon the president sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Wm. Lochren of Minnesota, to be United States district judge for the district of Minnesota, vice R. R. Nelson, resigned.

Dominic L. Murphy of Pennsylvania, now first deputy commissioner of pensions, vice Wm. Lochren, resigned.

Napoleon J. T. Dana of New Hampshire, to be first deputy commissioner of pensions, vice Dominic L. Murphy, nominated for commissioner of pensions.

For a World's Coinage.

The House committee on coinage, weights and measures decided by a unanimous vote to authorize a favorable report on a resolution introduced by Representative Stone of Pennsylvania in authorizing the president to ask an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial nations of the world as to the desirability and feasibility of the adoption of international coins to be current in all the countries adopting them at a uniform value and to be especially adopted for invoice purposes.

If the expressions thus obtained from other nations are such as, in the judgment of the president, to render a conference desirable, he is authorized to invite it at a time and place to be designated by him to consider and report a plan for the adoption and use of such coins composed of gold or silver or both. The president is authorized to appoint three representatives subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The Situation in Cuba.

The London Times publishes a three-column letter from a correspondent in Havana, in the course of which the writer said: "It is quite useless to hide the real situation. The whole island is in revolt and the Spanish troops are merely acting on the defensive. It is impossible that they can prevent the landing of supplies and war materials for the rebels. Even the position of Maceo's forces, confined in Pinar del Rio, is not of a desperate nature, as the Spaniards make believe. Only a few isolated rebels have taken advantage of Captain General Weyler's offer of amnesty. Spain has lost the power to protect life and property in Cuba. Widespread inquiries fail to justify the charges of cruelty against Captain General Weyler, but the rebels' destruction of property cannot be justified. The wanton burning of some five million dollars' worth of property belonging to innocuous people is not war."

The letter dilates upon the economic ruin wrought by the break-down of the sugar crop, which has rendered thousands destitute, while the tobacco trade is in a still worse condition. The cigar factories of Havana only have material for a few weeks and this loss of their crop means the throwing out of employment of 50,000 persons. The total exports from Cuba are estimated at 15 million dollars compared with 60 million dollars for 1895, but for the trade belonging to the war, every merchant would be compelled to suspend business.

MISSOURI NOTES.

The bank at Collins, owned by B. Zick of Pleasant Hill, has been discontinued.

A Denver commission house buys a great share of the strawberry crop at Nevada.

Vernon county was not named as might be supposed in honor of the home of George Washington, but of Miles Vernon, a legislator from Laclede county.

It is intended to celebrate on the 10th of August the anniversary of the battle of Wilson Creek, and to invite General Sigel and all officers and privates who participated on both sides in the late rebellion and urge that they be present.

Thomas Briley, of Seymour, Missouri, can boast of a matrimonial experience that has fallen to but few persons. Some time along about 1898 he married a Miss Sarah Clifton. To this union there were born five or six children. Some ten years ago Mr. and Mrs. Briley separated and were divorced. In a short time after the divorce was obtained Mr. Briley married a Mrs. Mary Bennett. After living together they were separated, and divorced from wife No. 2. Mr. Briley remarried wife No. 1. At the last term of the Webster county circuit court he again obtained a divorce from wife No. 1 and on last Sunday completed the romance—if such it may be called, by marrying wife No. 3.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

The Missouri state republican convention in St. Joseph elected the following:

Member national committee—Chauncey L. Filley.

Chairman state central committee—Chauncey L. Filley.

Delegates at large—Chauncey L. Filley, St. Louis; Maj. William Warner, Kansas City; F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; John H. Bothwell, Sedalia; Alternates—Louis Bencke, Charleston; James T. Moore, Laclede; Leon Jordan, Jackson; J. N. Farmer, St. Louis. The latter two are colored.

State central committee: Chauncey L. Filley, chairman.

First district—Dr. J. L. Gleason, Marion; and B. H. Bonney, Patoka.

Second district—J. B. Orndorff, Linn; and W. S. Russell, Boone.

Third district—M. M. Campbell, Quincy; and Boyd Dudley, Davies.

Fourth district—William F. Rankin, Atchison; D. P. Dobyns, Holt.

Fifth district—Robert T. Craig, Jackson; John P. Jones, Lafayette.

Sixth district—John B. Egger, St. Clair; C. Z. Russell, Dallas.

Seventh district—C. W. Likins, Greene; S. K. Crawford, Pella.

Eighth district—E. S. Austin, Cole; James P. O'Bannon, Dallas.

Ninth district—George Pringle, Gasconade; R. C. Hansler, St. Charles.

Tenth district—Henry Ziegenhein, St. Louis; Edward W. Rauschenstein, St. Louis.

Eleventh district—F. B. Brownell, John C. Bensick, City of St. Louis.

Twelfth district—William M. Morton and Joe Kleizer.

Thirteenth district—A. J. Watts, of Webster, and Will E. Crow, of Jefferson.

Fourteenth district—M. B. Canfield, of West Plains, and H. B. King, Soling, of Duncan.

Fifteenth district—W. B. Cain, of Jasper, and L. D. Bell, of Newton.

The platform adopted was as follows: The republican party of the state of Missouri, in convention assembled, considering the present state of affairs in the world, and the rapid growth of the republican sentiment throughout the country, and especially in the state of Missouri, during the last few years, and the fact that the republican party is recognized as the champion and defender of the true interests of the American people. After three years of financial wreck and business failure the people again turn to the republican party as the only political organization that can guide the nation to the highest commercial standing among the nations of the earth.

We steadfastly adhere to the American doctrine of protection. It is not reciprocity under the name of trade, but a tariff of our industries and business failure the people again turn to the republican party as the only political organization that can guide the nation to the highest commercial standing among the nations of the earth.

We demand a return to the sound republican policy of protection and reciprocity under the name of trade, but a tariff of our industries and business failure the people again turn to the republican party as the only political organization that can guide the nation to the highest commercial standing among the nations of the earth.

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for home-made goods. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with the present gold standard can be maintained. In consequence we are opposed to the free, unlimited and unregulated coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

We denounce the present administration for its hostility to the union and its policy of disunion. We believe that the republic is a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We recognize the fact that William McKinley as the champion of the doctrine of protection, a gallant soldier, an able statesman and a true and loyal American, and the delegates elected by this convention are directed to cast their votes for William McKinley for president of the United States.

POLITICAL NEWS.

A friend of Carlisle says he is entirely out of the presidential race.

Perry Belmont, of New York, would like to be second to Morrison on the democratic ticket.

Senator Murphy is said to have joined hands with Tammam Hall to fight Senator Hill, of New York.

The republicans of the first West Virginia congressional district chose McKinley delegates to St. Louis.

Congressman Wellington, of Maryland, said that the republicans of his state are for McKinley for president.

Gov. Oates, of Alabama, says that with three or four exceptions the southern states will send silver delegates to Chicago.

Western republican senators are showing a disinclination to push an amendment of congress, as their eastern colleagues desire.

The usual weekly report is out that Mr. Cleveland has written a letter saying that he will not consent to be a candidate for president again.

The McKinley people make light of the efforts of Mr. Platt and other leaders of the opposition to make it appear that McKinley is not "sound" on the money question.

A numerously signed petition addressed to the committee on rules is in circulation in the House asking that a day be set aside for the consideration of the McKinley bill, which provides an economic ticket for immigrants.

VARIOUS NEWS NOTES.

In Owens' Favor.

The House elections committee No. 2 unanimously decided the contested election case of George Denny, Jr. (republican) vs. William C. Owens (democratic) in favor of the distinguished member, Owens. The case came from the district—the Seventh, Kentucky—presented for a dozen years previous to the 54th congress by W. C. P. Brockbridge, who was defeated for re-election by Owens.

Dupont Unseated.

By a vote of 31 to 30 the Senate determined that Henry A. Dupont was entitled to a seat in the Senate from the state of Delaware. This decision was made after a long and arduous controversy.

The result was a victory for the republicans of the kind in the history of the Senate. The result was in doubt up to the last moment, and this fact added interest to the final vote. There had been some question as to the direction of Mr. Stewart's vote, but it went with those of the democrats and populists, and was the decisive vote in declaring that Mr. Dupont was not entitled to a seat.

Cyclone in Texas.

A cyclone which swept from the southwest Friday afternoon resulted in the death of at least 150 persons in Sherman, Texas, and its immediate vicinity, destroyed a third of the city and wrought havoc all through Grayson county.

The whirling wind began its work of destruction in the southwestern part of Denton county. The town of Justin was the first to suffer. One man was killed there, seventeen persons were injured and a dozen houses wrecked.

From Justin the cyclone jumped northwesterly to Gribble Springs, a town eight miles from Denton, where four persons were killed and five injured.

Continuing due northeast, the force twisted timber, orchards and frame houses to pieces, finally striking Sherman, then disappearing in the direction of the Indian Territory.

Views of the A. P. A.

The annual address of President W. H. Traynor of the A. P. A. was given to the newspapers after it had been carefully edited by a special committee and much of it cut out. Of the political phases of the order he said: "The American Protective Association is to-day a recognized actor in American politics, whose favor is openly courted by political leaders, organizers of public office, who, a year or two ago, ignored, treated with contempt or denounced it. The A. P. A. is a standing menace to the perpetuity of every party, being composed, as it is, of the members of every party. So long as it remains unmoved by threats, unyielding to the pressure of party machines, it will be treated and respected by every party which dares not incorporate the platform of the order in its own. There are a few republicans, such as Linton of Michigan, Gar, of Iowa, Bradley of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, who have been fearless in their endorsement of our principles, but the question should be asked and answered here and now whether the A. P. A. ism of these men is tolerated by the party for the A. P. A. is a body which each of them carries behind him, what assurance have we that this toleration will not cease the moment the votes have been delivered?"

The president expressed regret that the A. P. A. had in some states been used by party machines. He discouraged any attempt to secure the nomination of a member of the order for the presidency by either party. Referring to the advisory board which created a sensation by its attack upon McKinley, he said: "A source of prospective danger is the national advisory board, as it is at present constituted. In its present form it is in danger at any time coming into collision with the supreme executive board, which is the supreme council out of the session, and undoubtedly the superior of all other boards. At present it recognizes no superior but may one day oppose the supreme president and his cabinet pursue one entirely opposed to it."

Mr. Traynor recommended that no candidate for a national political office should receive the endorsement of the board until all state councils should have passed upon him, that no nomination of a political nature from state or supreme council be mandatory, but merely advisory.

The only references to church matters in the address are the following: "A well-meaning and by no means unimportant section of the order has arisen which advocates peace with the priest and his subjects and harmony between them and the members of the order. Some would even go so far as to negotiate with them politically, than which nothing could be more dangerous to the perpetuity of the association. Others go so far as to take the position that a member of the order possesses the right to determine for himself the question of the loyalty or disloyalty of any papist, postulant for office and reserves to himself the right to persuade others to vote for said papist. Such a contention is not only absolutely untenable, but highly dangerous. The candidate voluntarily renounces the right of private judgment in this essential when he becomes a member of the order. It is a solemn compact which he enters into with the association. The keynote of the A. P. A. is the fact that a papist, no matter how liberal nominally, is not a consistent citizen of the United States. Entire renunciation of the papacy must precede his acceptance of our association as a candidate worthy of its suffrage."

GENERAL NEWS.

No More Babies on Bicycles.

The Illinois Humane Society has inaugurated a crusade against the practice of carrying babies on bicycles. The claim is made that it not only imperils children's lives, but also affects their brains, owing to the rapid and unnatural motion. If warning goes unheeded the law will be invoked to stop the practice.

For Greater New York.

Gov. Morton has signed the Greater New York bill. The greater New York bill provides that New York City, Brooklyn and many of the suburban towns be incorporated as one municipality.

The following is a statement in detail of the population as returned by the state census in 1892. The natural increase in inhabitants since that enumeration would make the present population over 3,000,000.

New York City, 1,801,739; Brooklyn, 995,376; Richmond county, 33,452; Flushing, 19,903; Port Jervis, 17,756; Jamaica, 14,411; Long Island City, 30,506; Newton, 17,549; East and West Chester and Pelham, 35,000.

No Color or Caste.

The Methodist general conference at Cleveland put itself on record on the race question, by adopting a resolution, introduced by the Rev. Dr. H. S. Monroe, of Delaware, endorsing the treatment that the hotels in Cleveland have accorded of all the delegates, regardless of color, and demanding that wherever it is decided to hold the conference in the future a guarantee be obtained of equal treatment.

A resolution was referred announcing that the Methodist church recognized no color or caste and stating that if the conference elected a negro bishop, it would not be considered class legislation. A request for the holding of the next central conference at Saratoga Springs was received.

Chairman D. H. Moore, of the Southern Education and Freedmen Aid Committee, reported a resolution, stating that it was the sense of the conference that the name of the society be not changed. After considerable debate the report was adopted.

H. C. Bunner Dead.

H. C. Bunner, editor of Puck, died at his home in New Jersey, of consumption.

Mr. Bunner was born in Oswego, N. Y., on August 3, 1855. He was educated in the French School in New York City. His first venture in life was as an employee of a Portuguese business firm in this city, but the work was not congenial, and he soon became connected with the New York papers, and for several years worked as a reporter. In 1877 Schwartzman and Keppeler issued the first edition of Puck. It was then a German publication. Before long Mr. Bunner was made the assistant editor, and later he was placed in charge as editor. Under his editorship and with the illustrations of Keppler the publication soon attained a wide circulation, and the property became very valuable.

In addition to his work on Puck, Mr. Bunner was a frequent contributor to the leading magazines, and was the author of a number of works. The most notable of these were "A Woman of Honor," published in 1883; "Airs from Arcadia and Elsewhere" (poems), 1884; "The Milder," 1886; "The Story of a New York House," 1887, and "In Partnership," a collection of stories, 1884. In the latter production he collaborated with Brander Matthews.

Died in Her Arms.

A pathetic scene occurred on a train on the New York Central. Among the passengers was Mrs. Fred Funk, of Dutchess county, with her two children, eleven weeks old, and a nurse. In her arms Mrs. Funk carried a child a little over a year old. This little one had been at a hospital in New York, where it had undergone an operation, from the effects of which it was still suffering as its mother cooed and sang to it on the journey.

A few passengers sitting near the woman noticed her as several times she gave way to sobs. To all sympathizers she told in a whisper the story of her baby's death, but, fearing that some delay or investigation might take the little body from her, she begged to have the matter kept from the trainmen.

Among the other passengers in the car were a man and woman, from New York, the remains of whose dead baby were in the baggage car on the same train. They were en route to Albany, where their baby was to be buried.

Two large wreaths of white carnations, from the New York baby's funeral had been placed in the corner of the car, a few feet from where Mrs. Funk sat when her little one died in her arms.

Mrs. Funk held her dead baby until Barrytown Station was reached, where her husband was waiting with a carriage. The woman handed him the little body without a word and fell upon his neck. The remains of the little one were interred in the village cemetery at Red Hook.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The M. E. general conference decided to retire Bishops Bowman and Foster.

The will of the late Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been filed for probate. The bishop left everything he possessed to the church.

The New York police board has decided to appoint forty new policemen, to be equipped with bicycles. It will be the special duty of the new men to put a stop to "scooping."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN AND OF MISSOURI.

Frank A. Dessert Dead.

Frank A. Dessert, aged 48 years, postmaster at Macon, died last week. Mr. Dessert was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and had two more years to serve. He was also postmaster under Cleveland's first term. He was a prominent democratic politician.

Curlew Ordinance at St. Joe.

Col. James Houghland, of Chicago, "The Newsboy's Friend," secured the passage of a curlew ordinance through the St. Joseph city council, compelling children under fifteen years of age to be off the streets by 9 o'clock during the months from March until October, and 8:30 p. m. for the remainder of the year.

Fire at Plattsburg.

The fire dwelling of Col. James H. Birch, the republican politician, located on the outskirts of Plattsburg, was entirely destroyed by fire last week, together with its contents. Col. Birch's library of 1,500 volumes and the manuscripts of a history of Missouri he was writing, were burned up. The loss is fully \$8,000; insured for \$3,800.

Missouri Funeral Directors.